

# MURDERED WIFE

## Salvador Armijo's Wife and Victim.

## A Recent Resident of Phoenix

## Murdered Within Five Months of Their Marriage.

story of Their Courtship and the Objection of Mrs. Armijo's Relatives.

Particulars of the brutal murder of Mrs. Armijo by her husband Salvador Armijo near Ash Fork last Friday reached the city yesterday, though the cause of the killing is not yet fully known. The pair disagreed at Prescott concerning going out to Armijo's ranch about twenty miles north of Ash Fork, but finally the wife was induced to go. Again at Ash Fork the trouble was renewed, but through force and fear the doomed woman accompanied the murderer. It was on the way to the ranch that the killing occurred and it is supposed that Armijo, enraged by his wife's hesitation or threat to leave him drew his revolver and shot her dead. He was afterward arrested, but succeeded in making his escape and according to the latest news from the north is still at large.

The murdered wife was little more than sixteen years of age and is a step-daughter of William Eviston of this city. Her mother, a Mexican woman, died a year ago and she has since been under the care of her step-father, who has taken a father's interest in her.

She met Armijo here last summer and immediately fell in love with him and proposed to marry him against the urgent wish of her step-father, but the marriage took place in spite of him and was solemnized by Probate Judge Baxter shortly before the expiration of his term of office.

The couple lived here some time, but recently left for Prescott where Armijo had told his wife they would reside. It is supposed that her disinclination to go with him was due to the deception she learned he had practiced upon her when they reached Prescott. Mr. Eviston has been broken with grief ever since receiving information of the bloody occurrence.

## LOCAL BRIEFS.

Many members of the legislature went to Tempe yesterday morning to take in the Indian battle.

In Durango yesterday received word that Mrs. Simpson who was shot by a Panhandle the day before yesterday was resting easily.

Yesterday the Keeley Institute turned in twenty-seven patients and the management is congratulating itself that not a relapse has yet occurred.

A meeting of the territorial board of health commissioners will be held in Phoenix today. This will probably be the last meeting of the board on its local meeting at Chicago.

Mr. J. L. B. Alexander, who was thrown from her carriage on Tuesday night, was resting easily yesterday. It is feared the injury she received will result in permanent lameness.

A social and donation party was held last night at the residence of Mrs. L. Pearson pastor of the Washington street Methodist church. The hostesses and numerous friends of the popular pastor arranged for him a very substantial surprise.

Mr. Murphy yesterday received a letter from a prominent gentleman on the inside at Washington home to the adjutant bill. The letter gave encouraging assurance of passage in the senate and said that the conference committee to which it had been referred to report favorably upon it.

Mr. A. J. Sampson, United States marshal at Paso Del Norte, who recently returned to his post writes back that he had a delightful visit. At the close of his term of office Mr. Sampson is to become a resident of Phoenix, as he has recently invested in property here.

## DOUGHERTY'S SHOOTING.

## Details of the Incident at Gila Bend.

## The Wounded Man's Condition is Critical—Uncertainty About Kerzy's Arrest.

Barre McPherson arrived in the city yesterday morning from Gila Bend and made a complete account of the shooting of Superintendent Dougherty yesterday. The would-be murderer, Kerzy, and a man named Neustetter had opened a saloon in a tent on the bank not far from the Wolfley dam. The saloon was extensively patronized by laborers on the dam and became a source of considerable annoyance. Mr. Dougherty had complete control of the ground which the saloon occupied. His efforts to have it removed had been confined to simple requests of the proprietors to do so. These requests had so far been of no avail and the saloon became more and more of a nuisance. At last Mr. Dougherty decided to proceed to eject him by force. The saloon was entered and draw a revolver struck at Dougherty, at the same time discharging the weapon. Dougherty cut the scarp on the left side of his head, whereupon he fell to the ground with his assailant and endeavored to wrench the weapon from him. In the struggle Kerzy shot him through the body as described in this

REPUBLICAN'S SPECIAL BUREAU PHOENIX, Arizona, February 22.—Al Kerzy, who shot Superintendent Dougherty yesterday morning, was shot in the head and is now in a critical condition. The wound is supposed to be mortal. The doctor says that Dougherty will live.

The body of the murdered woman was found in a field near Ash Fork. The body was found by a hunter who was out for a fox. The body was found in a field near Ash Fork. The body was found in a field near Ash Fork.

## RATTLERS AND SWINE.

## California Snakes That Wage War Upon the Porkers.

## An Alpine County Backwoodsman Describes the Manner in Which the Hogs Are Pursued and Killed by Their Venomous Foes.

"Among the odd things that have been told so much that everybody is familiar with them," said a ranchman who came into Pomona to lay in his supplies the other day, says the Pomona (Cal.) Progress, "is the one that the deadly venom of rattlesnakes has no effect on hogs. Now, I don't know whether the poison bags of rattlesnakes that have their habitat up in Alpine county are filled with venom of greater power than the poison rattlesnakes of other regions, or whether the hogs of other localities have stronger constitutions than the hogs of Alpine county have, but I know what I am talking about when I say that hogs are just a picnic for Alpine county rattlesnakes."

"I have read many and many a time that the favorite amusement and recreation that hogs have in other communities where the rattlesnake abounds is hunting down and destroying these deadly reptiles, the hogs going in among them with as much nonchalance as if they were entering a corn-crib, tearing the reptiles to pieces and devouring them all but the heads."

"I had an old San Bernardino backwoods friend once, who often told me, with tears in his eyes, how he had to kill a valuable brood sow of his because of her persistence in hunting and destroying rattlesnakes to that extent that the locality was in danger of being entirely depopulated of the reptiles, which would have seriously affected the income of my friend, as the rattlesnakes in his ballwick yielded him a snug sum annually from their oil and skins. He tried to educate the sow to fetch the snakes home that she killed and deliver them over to him, but she wouldn't have it that way, and so he had to kill her to prevent a snake famine."

"But it is different in Alpine county. The hogs up there don't hunt rattlesnakes. Rattlesnakes hunt the hogs. If you should ever be in that garden spot of accidental climes, and should see a hog tearing over the plain like a cyclone, its eyes hanging out, its tail curled up like a cork-screw, and its whole bearing indicative of an overpowering wish to get in out of the wet somewhere, you need have no apprehension. Not for yourself, I mean. You may have some for the hog if you want to, for not far behind it, and surely gaining on it, you will see a rattlesnake sliding along like a streak of greased lightning, his head raised about six inches from the ground and his glittering eyes on the flying hog."

"It will be something out of the common if that hog gets home with its life, for even if it is in a fair way to escape from the pursuing rattler, the chances are that it will find itself ambushed by others. If you see the hog stop suddenly in its wild flight and tack off on another course either one way or the other, you may know that an accomplice of the pursuing snake has risen up in front of the hog and barred escape in that direction. Then if the hog stops suddenly again in the new course it was forced to take, and makes a break in another direction, you may safely bet that a third rattlesnake has as much as said to the beleaguered porker that he can come on if he likes, but he may not like it. And so, if you see the hog try every point of the compass, and stop short at every one, at the last stand still and snort and squeal and tremble, you may make up your mind that escape has been cut off on every side by rattlesnakes and he will be a dead hog in a jiffy, for he will have the fangs of one of the snakes in his jugular before you can count ten, and he lies down, swells up like a toadfish and passes away."

## A Time-Saving Dog.

A resident of West Chester, Pa., is authority for the following "dog story," as it was recited to him by a soldier: "Troop F of the Sixth cavalry owned a dog which accompanied it on every trip. At the battle of Wounded Knee some time ago the animal was abandoned and was found in a snowdrift by a sergeant of I troop, who took it away and cared for it. The animal could not be persuaded to return to its former owners and remained with the sergeant. One day the sergeant was reduced to the ranks for some breach of discipline. From that day forth the dog would have nothing whatever to do with him and took up its quarters in another tent. It could never again be persuaded to return to the sergeant, evidently considering a reduced man as far beneath its notice."

# LEGISLATION.

## Both Houses Resume After a Brief Recess.

## No Talk but Solid Work Yesterday.

## Several Measures of Minor Importance Introduced.

The Machinery of the Law is in Proper Order and Much Good Legislation Is Expected.

## Monday's Session.

After two days' rest the members of both houses yesterday morning appeared in their places to take up legislation where it had been dropped at noon on Friday. Although no important measures were either disposed of or introduced, considerable business was done, and many improvements on present legislation more or less advantageous were got under way.

## Council.

The council met yesterday at 2 o'clock p. m., pursuant to adjournment, President Norris in the chair. Cheyney, Doran and Hawkins were absent.

During the recess matting had been placed on the floor in the corridors and the proceedings were less disturbed by noise than heretofore. The councilmen were unusually good natured and business proceeded without a jar. This side of the house has now settled down to business and some good, healthy legislation may be expected.

The minutes of Friday's session were read and approved.

Mr. Edwards introduced C. B. No. 121, being an act to repeal chapter 4, title 18, and section 258 of chapter 23, title 15, revised statutes. The bill was read the first time.

Mr. Edwards also introduced a bill entitled an act to regulate and prohibit the carrying of deadly weapons concealed. Read first time.

Mr. Nellis introduced C. B. No. 14, an act to prevent the temporary use of any horse or other animal without the consent of the owner. Read first time.

Mr. Nellis also introduced a bill regulating brands, which was read the first time.

The judiciary committee amended C. B. No. 3 by striking out lines five and six, printed copy, and the report was adopted.

C. B. No. 3 and C. B. No. 5, as amended, were ordered engrossed and read third time.

The committee on printing reported as follows: "We, your committee on printing, respectfully recommend that the proceedings of the Seventeenth legislature be published by the Gazette and Republican, newspapers of Phoenix, and that they be allowed each the sum of \$600 for said publication." The report was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Shannon gave notice that he would introduce a bill relating to mining.

Mr. Lovell gave notice that he would introduce bills relating to the transfer of certain county funds, the price of legal printing, to amend subdivision 6, section 4, paragraph 2, 630, chapter 2, title 61, of the revised statutes of 1887, relating to the salaries and duties of justices of the peace and relating to special judges and their duties.

An act authorizing a bounty for the scalp of certain wild animals was read second time and referred to the judiciary committee.

Messages providing for a joint committee on education and on fees and salaries were received.

Mr. Smith's C. B. No. 1, relating to taxes was called up and referred to the judiciary committee.

H. M. No. 1, introduced by Mr. Hunt, related to the White Mountain Indian reservation, read first time and adopted.

H. B. No. 5, by Mr. Hunt offering a reward of \$5,000 for the capture of the renegade "Kid" read first and second times.

A recess was taken until today at 10 o'clock.

## In the House.

Although the session of the house was brief it was full of business. No time was lost in talking or discussion.

Council resolution No. 1, providing for the appointment of extra officers was called up, but it appeared that a similar resolution had originated in the house and had been previously adopted. Action on the present one was therefore indefinitely postponed.

Mr. Ross, of Coconino, presented a memorial to the secretary of war, recounting recent troubles with the Navajos and describing the ever present conditions liable to produce an outbreak of that tribe and precipitate an unparalleled disaster upon the settlers along the border of the reservation. The memorial recommends the establishment of reservoirs within the reservation so that water may be obtained by the Indians for their stock, and also recommends the establishment of a military post at Tuba City or elsewhere along the border. The memorial was adopted.

The judiciary committee submitted reports upon the various measures which had been referred to it.

The committee on printing presented a concurrent resolution recommending that an appropriation of \$600 each be made in payment of publication of the proceedings of the legislature in THE REPUBLICAN and GAZETTE. Adopted.

The following bills were introduced and read first time and referred: Housebill No. 21, by Mr. Reilly an act to amend paragraph 2388 E. S., relating to the division of real estate in litigation.

Housebill No. 22, also by Mr. Reilly to amend paragraph 393 in the matter of actions to be brought against county boards of supervisors to recover moneys paid on orders.

Housebill No. 23, an act to provide for the compensation of attorneys in certain criminal cases.

Housebill No. 24, by Mr. Ross, an act relating to bonds in attachment and injunction suits. It provides that in

cases in which the surety is insolvent, either at the time of becoming a surety or afterward, the defendant may make complaint to the court where upon the plaintiff shall be cited to appear and show cause why he should not procure a sufficient bond. In the event of his failure to do so the injunction or attachment may be dissolved.

House bill No. 25, also by Mr. Ross, an act to amend paragraph 1,572, R. S., and to provide that boards of supervisors may make an additional levy of not more than 80 cents nor less than 30 cents on each \$100 for certain purposes. Referred to the committee on education.

House bill No. 26, also by Mr. Ross, an act to amend an act to amend paragraph 937, penal code, compelling butchers and others who may butcher stock to preserve the hide of the butchered animal, together with its brand, a prescribed period for exhibition. Referred to the live stock committee.

House bill No. 27, by Mr. Burke, an act to amend the section of the statutes relating to pool and billiard tables. The bill fixes a license of \$10 per quarter upon all such tables maintained wholly or in part for profit. The purpose of the measure is to relieve tables kept for private purposes from license.

House bill No. 28, by Mr. Hunt, an act regulating fees in criminal cases. The bill fixes the mileage of witnesses at 10 cents, and allows only one fee during the progress of the case upon which the witness is subpoenaed. His fee during the time he is in attendance is fixed at \$1 per day.

House bill No. 29, by Mr. Mehan, prohibiting the transportation upon upixed railroad trains, of dynamite, giant powder or other explosive under a penalty of \$500 for each car in which such explosive is found, one-half the amount of the fine to go to the informer, the other to the general school fund. Referred to the committee on corporations.

House bill No. 30, by Mr. Rogers, an act to amend paragraph 3290 relating to water rights. Referred to the committee on irrigation.

House bill No. 31, an act to suppress houses of ill fame within certain districts. The act is amendatory of existing legislation and fixes the distance at which such houses may exist from school and other buildings at 70 yards. Referred to the committee on education.

H. B. No. 32, an act amending paragraph 1694, section 3, chapter 5, title 2, read and referred to committee on elections.

H. B. No. 33, an act amending paragraph 1512, section 40, title 2, introduced by Mr. Field, read and referred to the committee on education.

Concurrent resolution No. 2, by Mr. Gray, authorizing the formation of a joint committee on education, was adopted.

Mr. Hurley's amendatory bill, providing for the arrest at night without a warrant of persons charged with misdemeanor, had been amended by the clause, "arrest may be made any day and at any time of day or night" in which form it was passed.

House bill No. 17, by Mr. Cook, authorizing boards of supervisors to employ clerks at certain salaries, was referred to a joint committee, as was house bill No. 5, authorizing boards of supervisors to employ assistants to county assessors.

House bill No. 19, prohibiting in towns of less than 1,500 inhabitants more than one constable and justice of the peace, was laid on the table. The same fate attended house bill No. 20, relating to the fees of county officers.

The last act of yesterday's session was to elect Isaac Barth, of Apache county, watchman, and the house adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

## Tuesday's Session.

The business was concluded early and the assembly adjourned over to Thursday afternoon at 2 o'clock; the council until tomorrow morning at 10.

## Council.

The council met at the usual hour yesterday morning, Doran and Cheyney being absent.

The minutes of the previous meeting having been read and approved, Mr. Lovell introduced bills as follows: "An act to elect special judges and prescribing their duties"—read first time and ordered printed; "An act authorizing the division of the several counties of the territory into three supervisory districts each, and to provide for the election of supervisors by districts"—read first time and ordered printed; "An act to regulate the price of territorial and county printing"—read first time and ordered printed; "An act designating the number of precinct officers and prescribing the salaries and duties of justices of the peace"—read first time and ordered printed; "An act to amend subdivision sixth, section 4, paragraph 2630, chapter 2, title 57, of the revised statutes of 1887"—read first time and ordered printed; "An act authorizing and directing the board of supervisors of Pima county to transfer certain moneys in the county special fund to the county expense fund of said county"—read first time.

A joint resolution employing Cland Anderson as page for the governor was passed to third reading and adopted.

The judiciary committee, by Mr. Edwards, chairman, recommended that C. B. No. 6 do pass.

Mr. Hawkins gave notice that he would introduce a bill entitled "An act relating to certain contracts for the conditional sale, lease or lien of railroad and street railway equipment and rolling stock and providing for the recording thereof."

C. B. No. 12, read second time by title and referred to the judiciary committee.

The bill relating to concealed weapons, read second time and referred.

Mr. Nellis' bill to prevent the temporary use of animals without the consent of owner, read second time and referred.

Mr. Nellis' bill relating to the recording of brands was also passed to second reading.

Mr. Hunt's house bill offering a reward for the capture of the "Kid," read second time and referred.

The house memorial concerning the Navajo Indians, read and referred.

On motion of Mr. Hawkins, the governor's message was made a special order for Friday.

On motion of Mr. Hawkins, a committee of two, consisting of Messrs. Hawkins and Dennis, was appointed to ask the governor to furnish the council

with a copy of the reports of the various territorial officers and boards.

A recess was then taken until 2 o'clock.

## Afternoon Session.

The council reconvened at 2 o'clock, Cheyney, Doran, Hubbell and Shannon absent.

Mr. Nellis introduced C. B. No. 22, "An act to amend act 105 of the 16th legislature entitled an act to protect the interests of live stock producers." Read first time and ordered printed.

The committee on territorial affairs reported favorably C. B. No. 10 with amendments and recommended its passage. The report was adopted and the bill ordered engrossed.

Messrs. Hubbell and Shannon entered and took their seats.

The following message was received from the house: "An act to establish for salaries and wages has passed."

Mr. Nugent gave notice that he would introduce a bill entitled "An act to more fully define the crime of larceny."

C. B. No. 3, an act to amend paragraph 868, section 220, chapter 20, title 15 of the revised statutes read third time and passed.

C. B. No. 5, an act to amend paragraph 828, section 180, title 15, chapter 17, revised statutes of Arizona relating to bills of exceptions was read third time and passed, Mr. Hawkins being called to the chair.

A message from the house announced the passage of C. J. R. No. 3 and H. B. No. 8.

A message from the governor announced that he had signed C. J. R. No. 1.

Mr. Shannon, chairman of the committee on enrolled and engrossed bills, reported C. J. R. in the hands of the governor.

H. B. No. 8, by Mr. Brewer to require the attendance in court of witnesses in criminal cases was read first and second times and referred to committee on judiciary.

H. B. No. 12, introduced by Mr. Hurley, an act relating to the arrest of criminals, was read first and second times and referred.

The council then adjourned until 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

## In the House.

The governor's message had been made the order of business yesterday in the house, but on convening attention was called to the fact that the message had not yet been printed, whereupon the usual order was taken up.

Mr. Southwick introduced a resolution adopting a rule that all bills introduced and all in the hands of committees having been read the first time should be ordered read the second time and ordered printed. After a somewhat lengthy discussion, not so much upon the scope of the resolution as upon the question of printing, the resolution was declared out of order, though its provisions were generally adopted in subsequent proceedings.

In the course of the discussion Mr. Brewer suggested to the assembly that an estimate of the cost of printing bills should first be made upon the basis of the similar item of expense incurred by the Sixteenth legislature.

House bill 39, by Mr. Mehan, an act to amend section 765, penal code, by the insertion of the clause defining grand larceny, "Where the property taken exceeds in value the sum of \$50 and is the property of some other person." This act being amendatory of a section relating to live stock, was referred to the live stock committee.

Mr. Graham introduced an act relating to the incorporation of cities, towns and villages whose population exceeds 700. The bill was so extensive that under a suspension of the rules it was read only by title. It prescribes the manner in which incorporations shall be formed which shall be by vote of at least two-thirds of the inhabitants of such town, city or village, the officers which shall be elected and the manner in which the affairs of the incorporation shall be conducted.

The bill will set aside no existing law as there is singularly now no law in the statutes of Arizona providing for the incorporation of towns, though there is for disincorporation.

On the second reading of H. B. No. 9, relating to the office of probate judge and county school superintendent, after a somewhat protracted discussion, was referred to the judiciary committee.

The intent of this act is to compel the above named office to be kept open between the hours of 9 a. m. and 5 p. m. under a penalty of \$25 for each day on which the provisions of the act are violated.

The same hours are now prescribed by law for all other county offices, though in the cases of the other offices there is no penalty clause. The discussion arose over two amendments, one of which was to strike out the penalty clause from the proposed act, the other to insert a clause permitting the office to be closed at noon. Under the present law the office of probate judge is necessarily kept open only on one day each week.

In the case of house bill No. 13, by Mr. Behan, relating to wages or salaries as liens, the rules were suspended and the bill was read the third time and passed.

House bill No. 7, by Mr. Graham fixing the maximum price of water for irrigation purposes at \$1.25 per acre, compelling owners of canal companies to keep their canals in good condition and become responsible for damage to crop from shortage of water or from any other cause arising out of the negligence of canal owners, was laid on the table pending the printing of 100 copies of the act.

H. B. No. 8 by Mr. Brewer providing for the attendance of witnesses in continued cases gave rise to a long discussion joined by several members. An objection urged against it, the old one that it would entail a burdensome expense was met with Mr. Brewer's argument in its favor that its provisions would cut down great present expense. The bill was advanced to the third reading and at the afternoon session was passed.

House bill No. 12, by Mr. Hurley concerning arrests in the night time for misdemeanors without warrant was another source of long drawn debate. The house was very nearly equally divided upon it, but the opposition was divided as to the character of objections.

Mr. Brewer moved that it be laid on the table and in support of the motion said that while the purport of the bill was evidently good and its appearance innocent it might in the hands of un-

scrupulous officers be made the engine of great injustice. The motion was defeated and the bill was passed.

Council bill No. 2, which had been returned to the council the previous day for proper indorsement, was again reached, and referred to the judiciary committee. This bill was introduced by Mr. Edwards and its intent is to secure better attendance of witnesses in criminal cases. It requires witnesses to enter into a recognizance for their appearance at the term of court at which cases in which they are witnesses are to be tried. When the magistrate has reason to believe that their personal recognizances are insufficient he may require one or more sureties in the absence of which the witness may be committed.

H. B. No. 18, by Mr. Graham, exempting orchards and vineyards from taxation for a period of three years from planting, was favorably reported by the committee on agriculture and advanced to its third reading.

House bill No. 2, by Mr. Ross, providing for a just division of taxes upon migratory stock, was tabled for printing.

Council joint resolution No. 2, by Mr. Shannon, to appoint Claude Anderson page to the governor during the session of legislature, was adopted, and the house adjourned until tomorrow afternoon at 2 o'clock.

## SURE CURE FOR ROUP.

## Symptoms of the Disease and How to Treat Sick Birds.

A subscriber whose old chickens have a white substance around the entrance to the windpipe and become wheezy, while the young pullets are affected with swollen eyes, asks for a cure.

From the symptoms described it is impossible to say whether or not it is a case of true roup. Roup proper is a contagious disease and appears to be induced by cold, damp, dark and filthy quarters. Even drafts of cold air descending on the fowls while at roost seem to bring on the malady. But so similar are the symptoms of roup and several throat and nasal troubles caused by the same bad hygienic surroundings mentioned that it is difficult to tell the true nature of the disease. For this reason we can place but little reliance on most of the cases where it is claimed that roup has been cured.

The symptoms of true roup are dullness and general languor, ruffled feathers, loss of appetite and rapid wheezy breathing. There is a watery discharge from the nostrils which later becomes thick and foul smelling. When the nostrils become closed the discharge exudes from the eyes, thus causing blindness and the head to swell. In severe cases sores form under the thick yellowish cheesy matter in the throat and on the face. I have consulted with Dr. James Law as to the best treatment for rumpy fowls. He recommends as follows: Spray and swab the throat, mouth and nostrils thoroughly with a solution of 1 ounce hyposulphite of soda to 1 quart of water. The house should be thoroughly disinfected to kill all germs of the disease which may be lodged about the walls and floor. To do this spray with a solution of chloride of lime 4 ounces to 4 quarts of water. Provide the fowls with warm, dry, sunny quarters and feed warm, nutritious food in good variety, always keeping pure water and grit accessible.

—James E. Rice, Cornell University, N. Y.

## A Friendly Settlement.

Maj. Campion, in his book "On the Frontier," describes a deer hunt in the course of which he found his dog astride the dead body of a deer, while an Indian stood a little way off, bow and arrow in hand. By signs he made the white man understand that he had wounded the deer and the dog pulled it down. Then he cut up the deer, tied the fore half of it up in the skin and placed it on one side. The other half he laid at Maj. Campion's feet, delivering himself of a speech in the Ute language. The white man understood his meaning, but not a word of his address. The Indian and the dog had killed the deer together, and the dog's owner was entitled to half the game. The major was equal to the emergency. He rose and delivered in full the classical declamation: "My name is Norval," with appropriate gestures, just as he had many times given it at school. Nothing could have been better. The Indian and the white man shook hands with effusion and each with his share of the venison rose away.

## Queer History of Some Words.

Spending of the strange, eventful history of words, the Hartford Courant notes that "queen" originally meant simply a woman, but now designates the most glittering place which the earth can bestow, while with the slightly different spelling of "quon" it stands for a woman of a different sort; so, too, "knave" at the start meant only a boy, as in the German form, "knabe"; but as boys go wrong sometimes the word in time obtained an unpleasant meaning. The word "imp" might have been added as having very much the same history of "knave," for, meaning, first, a scion or shoot, it next stood for a child, and now it means an inferior devil. Lord Bacon spoke of "those most virtuous and goodly young imps, the duke of Suffolk and his brother."

## Big Tips Going Out.

The days of big tips are said to be numbered, and in consequence sadness reigns among the waiters in the prominent hotels and fashionable restaurants of the land. A writer in the New York Commercial Advertiser says: "Where a rich man would give a tip of one dollar he now gives, on ordinary occasions, a quarter of a dollar. And some even condescend to offer a dime. At first the waiters used to show by the cold stare on their faces that they did not care for such a small tip, but now they take it with a faint attempt at amiability. Where a party, however, has a swell champagne lunch after the theater the waiter is never tipped less than fifty cents. He is not surprised to receive one dollar. A certain millionaire has a habit of putting the amount of his pour boire on the corner of the table as soon as he sits down. The waiters do not consider it good form."